

OXFORD OBSERVER.

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VOL. VII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1830.

NO. 10.

POLITICAL.

THE CLAIMS OF JUDGE SMITH.

As a Judge of one of our Courts is so pertinaciously thrust forward upon the People's consideration, we are naturally provoked to inquire what superior claims he has for the office of Governor? What has he done? where are his public services? where his pre-eminent talents? and what are the inducements to throw out of the chair a tried man and to throw in an untried one in his stead?

We are unable to find aught in the services or character of the Judge, which should entitle him to the first office in our State. His talents are not above mediocrity, and his public services can all be compressed in a nut shell. As a Politician his course has been far from being independent. Indeed it is well known that he was an Adams man even after Jackson's election; and that he was sternly opposed to the incipient acts of this administration as any man, though from a fearfulness peculiar to him, he might not have been so independent as others in the promulgation of his opinions. What can then be said in favor of a man who has been virtually bribed by such a lure—who has been induced to forsake well established principles—to sacrifice them all for the mere chance of being Governor of the State—yes, only to be a candidate for the office?

Here we may be told that a man can favor Mr. Adams' Administration and yet be an honest supporter of the present. We hold such an opinion to be absurd, for the two administrations are as different from each other as light from darkness. One was the supporter of the National Judiciary: the other attempts to tear it down, and to destroy its influence or (to use a happy comparison of Mr. Sprague in his Augusta Speech) to establish "opposition line Supreme Courts." One was opposed to proscription: the other is its open advocate. One was the supporter of the National Bank: the other recommends that the charter be taken from the corporation and that a government bank vesting tremendous powers in its Treasury officers be substituted in its stead. One withstood the aggressions of Georgia and was the friend of the Indians: the other withdraws the protection of the United States, and suffers one member of the Union to violate the Treaties of the other members. One used no arbitrary Vetoes and disobeyed no command of the People constitutionally expressed through their Senators and Representatives: the other puts its omnipotent Veto upon many measures, which have received the approbation of all preceding Executives. One carefully avoided interfering in State elections: the other has organized a body of office holders, whose claims to their offices seem to be, that they shall give so much and do so much for the perpetuation of Jacksonism. One never subsidized the Press: the other has pensioned fifty Editors. One had reasons to give for appointments and removals: the other covers every thing in impenetrable darkness.

Such are a few of the important differences between this administration and the last: and so striking is the distinction, that without hesitation, we may pronounce that man dishonest and corrupt who approve both. Yet there are points in which the present President has adopted the very measures for which Mr. Adams was censured by his supporters—but so far as the whole conduct of the two Presidents is contrasted, we may again repeat, that it is impossible for any honest man to approve both administrations.

But where is Judge Smith found?—first he is for Mr. Adams: but when misrepresentation and falsehood have driven him from office, and he is down, Judge Smith rises with his opponent, gives him his approbation, and sanctions the very acts, which he would have condemned under the former President. We have no sympathies for such politicians: and we have no inclination to see them favored with the honors of the people. Nor does the Jackson party appropriate such politicians with more cordiality than their opponents—but in doubtful times, finding such a man ready to be their tool, the submissive and willing instrument of their projects, they bring him forward to the attention of the People, and attempt to make him pass with both parties.

For ourselves we can truly say we know not a solitary recommendation, which should entitle Judge Smith to the office of Governor. His philanthropy! his liberality! his exertions to benefit his fellow men! his labors in our Councils and Halls of Legislation! his reputation at home and abroad! his influence! his moral power! his popularity, where he is known!—where are they?—we ask again, *Where are they?* Citizens of Maine!—Let well enough alone.

Portland Advertiser.

GRAND CONVENTION OF 2000 INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

The poor Argus "winces like a galled jade," because the people presumed, notwithstanding the dictative threats and denunciations of the Office Junta, to assemble of their own free will and pleasure, to consult together for the common good, which, I presume, according to the Jackson definition of the term, would by Jacksonites be considered paramount to high treason; it being a well known theory of theirs that the people should be kept in ignorance—consequently they are averse to the diffusion of useful knowledge and general information, especially as it regards matters of state, and labor to deceive and mislead the people by gross, palpable, and reiterated falsehoods, all for the purpose of preserving, strengthening and perpetuating their own power, and subjecting their country to a situation no better than absolute despotism. In accordance with such views and principles, that subsidized press called the Eastern Argus, foolishly attempts to convince the people that the great Convention at Augusta on the 30th ult. was a complete failure;—that instead of the thousands calculated upon, only the exact number of six hundred and six by actual count, by a spy sent there for that and other purposes were present. He might as well attempt to enumerate a swarm of bees as to have attempted to number the people composing that convention, unless some particular arrangement had been made for the purpose. Did they suppose that any one would believe so foolish a lie, that the largest meeting house in the State and probably as large as any in New England, and filled to overflowing, should be capable of containing only six hundred and six persons? And yet some Jackson asses will have the impudence to tell the very persons who attended that convention, to their faces, that only six hundred were present, when from as near an estimation as could be made there were two thousand, exclusive of the people of Augusta. Further, the Argus conscious of, and fearing the irresistible influence of so great and respectable a convention, attempts to stigmatize it with the worn out epithet of "Federal." For a press managed by federal editors, federal political Judges, and apostate federal office seekers and office holders to make such a denunciation, is like a person drinking the poison he had prepared for another; but the members of that convention, and their neighbors, know who and what they were, and why they were there and what they done there, the Argus and its minion presses to the contrary notwithstanding.

Upon the convention being called to order by Mr. Sprague, his preliminary remarks and nomination for chairman, of Gen. Smith, a soldier of the revolution and a veteran republican, were received with unanimous approbation. The address to the people has been published in all the republican papers in the State; this is a most valuable and interesting document, containing the most important information respecting our general political affairs, and an exposure of the principles and designs of a faction of demagogues, who would hold the people in blind subservience to their despotic will. It is hoped that every one will read this patriotic address, and be influenced by those feelings of solicitude for their country's welfare which it is well calculated to excite. The resolutions are also before the public, and the true Republican spirit which they breathe, cannot fail of eliciting a cheerful and approving response from the bosom of every good citizen.

It was highly gratifying to hear from the people of Washington County, who although they could not be present, owing to the great distance, the inclemency of the weather, and the pressure of business, still held a meeting in their own county, passed resolutions in favor of the same with a request that they should be read, affording the satisfaction that they were present in *mente*, although not in *corpore*.

During the recess an opportunity was afforded for people from all parts of the State to interchange their sentiments and reciprocate their feelings. There you might see circles consisting of Soldiers of the Revolution, Farmers, Mechanics, and Statesmen on equal terms, consulting for the common good, imparting and receiving valuable information, cheering each other with good news from home, and pledging each other to exert their influence in continuing the work of political reformation; not a *la Jacksonism*, but in accordance with the principles of true republicanism. At the several dinner tables, too, at the numerous and respectable public houses with which the future capital of our State abounds, time could hardly be allowed for refreshment, and the people seemed impatient to leave the feast of the fat things of the land, to participate in the feast of reason in reserve for the after-

noon. Would that the whole State could have been there and enjoyed the treat. The speech of Mr. Sprague riveted the attention of this vast assembly for nearly two hours; it will not be attempted here to give an account of this splendid speech, as it has been partially reported, and probably will be more fully so; but when the name of HENRY CLAY first fell from the orator's lips, and as soon as uttered, a spontaneous, unanimous and enthusiastic burst of applause, loud and long, shook the foundations of the temple from which it issued. A burst of applause which will be echoed from our shores to our mountains, and thence reverberate through the whole valley of the Mississippi.

Mr. Holmes succeeded, and in a short speech exposed the weakness and folly, the extravagance, and the arbitrary and unprincipled character of the present national government, in a very clear light; humorous in anecdote, and happy in application; sarcastic and severe, but true and honest, he amazed and delighted, and at the same time encouraged and instructed his audience.

The people here, too, were reminded of the base, contemptible and disgraceful means used by their enemies the last year, to blast the unsullied reputation of our present worthy Governor, and to defeat his election, and are probably on their guard to counteract their malicious schemes to prevent his re-election. The writer of this feels interested for the dignity and happiness of our important State; he has nothing to hope or fear from any party; but he feels more interested for one than for the other, because Aristocracy and Oppression are the symbols of one, and Republicanism and Equality the characteristics of the other. He may therefore occasionally improve an opportunity to expose the character of a party which, if left undisturbed, would soon sacrifice the liberties of our beloved country at the shrine of despotism.—*Brunswick Free Press.*

It is well known that we have always been in favor of forgetting or overlooking past political distinctions, where they are not strictly applicable to parties and principles at the present day. We have no wish to continue political distinctions which have no foundation in the actual condition of present affairs. We have no wish to conjure up the ghost of federalism for political effect, or to proscribe those members of the federal party who never made any renunciation to their party attachment;—but when we find our political opponents, at the present day, so constantly and systematically endeavoring to turn old party attachments to their account—when we find them pretending to be in fact the old Republican party, and denouncing as federalists all who do not rally under the Jackson standard, truth and duty require that we should strip the veil of hypocrisy and falsehood from such pretensions. In the first place, names are nothing—principles are every thing; we should look exclusively to the latter; for the most deadly poison may be labelled "honesty;" and the most wholesome aliment may have the mark of poison, stuck by the apothecary upon the vial which contains it. By the test of principles the Jackson party have been weighed and found wanting. But let us look farther, at *men*. The Maine Patriot of last week made no scruple of singling out individuals by name, who attended the Convention, in this town, on the 30th ult. denouncing them as federalists calling them leaders, and indeed pronouncing the meeting as a federal caucus. It is fair therefore to look a little at that paper, and its supporters and party in this town. In looking around as with reference to their past politics, we find that of the leading friends of Judge Smith (the Jackson candidate) about four-fifths are FEDERALISTS, most of them men who never denied their being such, and none of them until since they received Jackson absolution. These are the men who direct the operations of the Jackson party in Kennebec, and keep the patriot shouting against federalism to humbug the ignorant. The Jackson county meeting, a few days since omitted to publish the names of the delegates, so that we cannot say what has been the past political character of many of them. From Hallowell there were two federalists and one democrat. Probably there was a large proportion from other towns.

Mr. Springer one of the Senators nominated, has always professed to be a federalist. A very respectable federalist of Vassalborough, who has always been a decided opponent of Jackson, was applied to know if he would consent to be a candidate, if nominated by the Jackson Convention. He gave them a flat denial. How many others they tried to bring into the Jackson ranks by this process we have not yet learned.—From his local residence being in another quarter of the county than that of Mr. Springer, we infer that the Jackson

ticket would have been composed of two federalists and one democrat. The man first nominated for Congress by the Convention does not, at this day, deny his being a federalist. He declined being a candidate.

It would be well for those democrats who still think they are upholding Democracy by following their Jackson leaders, to look a little at the character of the leaders; not the drill sergeants merely, but the real prime movers of their operations; and learn to "calculate the value" of all that flummery about Democratic Republicanism which the Maine patriot and other Jackson papers put forth weekly.

The fact is, that if there is any class or party of people in the State which can be called "the aristocracy," that party is on the side of Judge Smith. It requires but half an eye to see this truth. All the aristocratic feeling in the State is interested in his favor. His father gave him ample wealth and a good education, and introduced him into "good society;" he has had every opportunity to distinguish himself. He is excessively fond of money, and all his sympathies are with the rich, the monied aristocracy; and not with the poor or the mechanical and productive classes. Gov. Hunton, on the other hand, is not wealthy; he had no friends to push him forward, and his feelings and sympathies are emphatically with the common people—the "bone and muscle"—the genuine Democracy of the State.

We oppose no man because he is rich, but when the Democratic feeling of the country is appealed to, in order to displace our chief magistrate, we have a right to inquire a little into the matter, and turn the weapons of our opponents against them. The sneers of dandy office-hunting Jacksonites about the Governor's small farm, no bigger than a "cabbage garden;" the hints about some of his family connexions not being acquainted with fashionable society, &c. &c. which we have often heard, do not come with a good grace from those who pass themselves off as genuine Democratic Republicans.

Gov. Hunton is a plain modest man; he makes no pretensions to splendid talents; but is an intelligent, judicious man. He enjoys in a high degree the respect of the Executive Councils of 1829 and 1830, with the members of which he has necessarily been in immediate contact in the way of business.—We are not aware that he has done anything deserving of especial censure—certainly nothing which should make it necessary to upset every thing, and throw the power of the State into the hands of the Jackson party by the election of Judge Smith. That party will struggle for the mastery of course, and struggle hard, for many of them after fighting the Jackson battle for three or four years, have yet obtained no offices; they have become very hungry and sharp set by their long privation and great efforts; and they are, no doubt, exceedingly anxious to get their fingers into the public chest. But we say let them work for a living like other people;—bodily exercise will be good for their health.—*Kennebec Journal.*

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

They are to go or not, just as they please, is the defence of Jacksonism, whenever you utter a word on this topic. A question arises here, "didnt they always have the liberty to go or not, and if they had, why the necessity of passing a law which must subject the government ultimately to the expense of \$24,000,000."

It is true, that they do have liberty to go or not; but the condition of their staying is absolute, unconditional submission to Georgia. If they do not emigrate a white man may cut the throats of a whole family, and provided no other white man is a witness to the cruel act, he has no redress in a court of justice, for the testimony of an Indian is good for nothing. This is only one of the numerous aggressions to which this tribe is subject; but as the question has so often been before the public, and as the proclamation of Governor Gilman is in the hands of every one that reads a newspaper, we need not reiterate them here.

This act of the administration should not, and in fact never will be forgotten. Our readers shall not forget it so long as we are conductors of a press, though our enemies would gladly bury the subject in everlasting oblivion, for it was a party measure, and the Jackson Representatives from this State, that voted for the Bill were dragged into it by strict party discipline, when they well knew they were contributing to the passage of an act, which their constituents most heartily despise.

Some new facts have come to us from the "Gazetteer of Georgia" in regard to the Cherokees; and as this will be indisputable authority we make an extract—

"The Cherokees, within the last twenty years have rapidly advanced towards civilization. They now live in comfortable dwellings, cultivate large farms, and raise large herds of cattle, which they sell to the neighboring States. Many mechanical arts have been introduced among them; they have carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. and their women spin and weave, and make butter and cheese. The population, instead of decreasing, as is generally the case with tribes surrounded by whites, increases rapidly. There were in 1826, 13563 natives in the nation, (that is, covering the territory claimed by them; not only in Georgia, but also in Alabama, North Carolina and Tennessee) 147 white men, and 73 white women, who had intermarried with them, and 1277 slaves; increase in the six preceding years, 3563."

These are the savages, whose testimony is not allowed in a Georgia Court of Justice, and who are to be removed among the tribes west of the Mississippi.

But what sort of an exchange must that be, which takes the Cherokees from a cultivated soil, and carries them to an unexplored region? If the intention of the administration was to benefit the Indians, why the refusal of the House of Representatives to adopt Judge Hemphill's amendment, proposing a survey of the territory, to which they were to be removed? The fact is Georgia must be conciliated. "We must and will have the lands," is the language of that State; and this administration has given way to the clamors of the Georgians, though all preceding Presidents have withstood their demands.—*Portland Advertiser.*

CENSUS TAKING—ECONOMY.

It seems somewhat strange to us that the Jackson presses, which have heretofore made so much disturbance and noise in bawling economy and retrenchment, have omitted to notice the very singular saving made in taking the fifth census. By the law providing for taking the fourth census, it was enacted that the Marshall might appoint assistants, and that each assistant, previously to making his return to the Marshall, should post up a copy of his returns in two public places in his district, for each of which he should receive two dollars. The act for taking the fifth census contains the same provisions, and gives five dollars for the same duty. Thus an assistant now receives ten dollars, where before he received only four. He receives this also for a less duty, since our Marshall has, in his abundant regard to economy, seen fit to appoint ten assistants, where before one was thought sufficient to the purpose. Thus, in the county of Kennebec, we understand that Mr. Smith has appointed about twenty assistants. Each of these assistants will receive ten dollars for posting up his copies—thus making two hundred dollars for the county. At the taking the census of 1820, there were two assistants, each of whom received four dollars, thus making eight dollars for the county. We have no doubt the disproportion is the same throughout the State—and we hope that public attention will be called to this subject.

This is a specimen of Jackson retrenchment, similar to that which increased the salary of Judge Ware. The difference between eight and two hundred, is but a fair sample of what the country is losing by the corruption and extravagance of our public officers. Partisans must be rewarded. And it is cheaper undoubtedly, to do it with the public money.

A correspondent in alluding to this subject, and pointing out the fact, indignantly exclaims, "My God, what will the officers of the government not do, to reward those devoted to General Jackson!"—*Id.*

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

There is a melancholy interest excited by viewing the mansion of the murdered Joseph White. It is a three story brick edifice, fronting on Essex-street, a few rods east of the Lafayette Hotel. The garden and yard are of considerable extent.—We should say that which was a garden; for it is now overgrown with weeds. Here and there, the brilliant color of a garden flower, may be seen among the thistles and bur-docks, as if endeavoring to assert its prerogative over the useless and unsightly intruders which almost choke it from existence. The fruit trees bear marks of pelting from the clubs and brick-bats of the school-boy, and the whole place though in the centre of a populous and polished town, has the appearance of desolation. No one has inhabited the dwelling, since the funeral of its late owner. The furniture remains in its former condition. The kitchen utensils stand undisturbed on the dressers and about the fire-place. The looking glasses, chairs, tables, beds, all keep their wonted position. In the keeping-room are the portraits of Capt. White and his wife—not painted in the present fashion—

ionable style, (but said to be good likenesses nevertheless,) in small and not very expensive frames. In one corner of the room is a book case containing a small library. On a table in the kitchen lie a common duodecimo Bible and an antiquated book of Common Prayer, of the quarto shape, with a few memoranda on a blank leaf, and the date 1794. The chamber over the keeping-room is that in which the murder was committed. The bed on which the victim was sacrificed, was removed as a matter of accommodation at the time of the funeral, and the sofa, under the covering of which, the key of the chamber door had been hidden, has been removed from its former position to the place where the bed had stood. The bed itself is now in an upper apartment. The stains of blood cover two circular portions, each of six or eight inches diameter. It is said that Mr. White had on when he was murdered, a thick cotton shirt and a flannel night-gown or waist-coat—these probably absorbed much of the blood which issued from the wounds, or the spots on the bed would have been much larger. The furniture of the chambers occupied by the domestics has the appearance of being left by them in a fright, as if they had fled from the club and dagger of the assassin, nor dared to look back upon the scene of horror.

The hand which perpetrated the deed of death has done execution upon its miserable and hardened owner, and fled from the tribunal of earthly justice.—But the heart which contrived the unnatural project and promised the reward for its performance, still beats in uncertainty with regard to its earthly destination. He may escape from the retribution of man, by some technicality or imperfection of law; but he must bear about with him the eternal consciousness that he is known, BY HIS OWN CONFESSION, as the murderer of his benefactor.—*Boston Courier.*

OXFORD COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The National Republicans of Oxford Senatorial District assembled, by their delegates, at South Paris, on Tuesday the 17th day of August, 1836.

The Convention was called to order by Dr. Poor of Andover.

Gen. Levi Hubbard was chosen Chairman, and Asa Charles Secretary.

John L. Eastman, N. Bennett and Benj. Wyman, were appointed a Committee to ascertain who were returned members of said Convention, and made the following report, which was accepted:—

Andover, Dr. Ebenezer Poor, William Adams.

Canton, Elisha Morton.

Oxford, Dr. Jacob Tewksbury, Col. Samuel H. King.

Norway, Gen. William Parsons, Nathl. Bennett, Esq.

Sumner, Simeon Barrett, Esq. Ira Hersey.

Hiram, Benjamin Barker, Esq.

Hartford, Cyrus Thompson, Jr. William A. Blake.

Disfield, Thos. J. Cox, Henry Farwell.

Albany, Parson Haskell, Aaron Cummings.

Sweden, Calvin Powers, Benj. Webber.

Turner, Thomas Merrill, Esq. Libeas Bonney.

Lovell, Benj. Wyman, John Howe, Jr.

Livermore, E. Thompson, Otis Pray.

Hibron, James Donham, Gideon Cushman.

Fryburg, John L. Eastman, Asa Charles.

Joy, Ebenezer Keyes, Jr. Silas Jones, Jr.

Paris, Hon. Levi Hubbard, Elias Stowell.

Buckfield, Nathaniel Leonard, Jr. Job Chase.

Waterford, James Chadbourn, Nathaniel Rounds.

Rumford, Hezekiah Hutchings, Jr. John Thompson.

Gilead, Timothy White, Abraham Burbank.

Bridgton, Samuel Farnsworth, R. G. Bailey.

Harrison, Charles Washburn, Isaac Bolster, Jr.

Otisfield, Silas Blake, John P. Anderson.

Lewiston, Col. O. Herrick, Col. S. H. Reed.

Mine, Col. Joshua Parsons, William Lowell, Jr.

Green, Charles Phillips, Josiah Larrabee.

Benj. Wyman, Esq. Capt. Thompson.

Maj. Eastman, N. Bennett, Esq. and T. Merrill, Esq. were chosen a Committee to report resolutions to be adopted by the Convention.

Simeon Barrett, Esq. Dr. Jacob Tewksbury, and Benj. Barker, were appointed a Committee to receive, sort and count the votes for two persons to be supported as Senators for Oxford District.

The Committee appointed to receive the votes for candidates for the Senate reported that the whole number of votes were

George French had 36

James Osgood had 36

Voted unanimously to use all fair and honorable means to insure the re-election of Capt. Henry Rust, as County Treasurer.

Made choice of Hon. Levi Hubbard and Asa Barton, as County Committee.

The meeting was then adjourned, to meet at this place at 2 o'clock P. M.

Convention met agreeably to adjournment and immediately adjourned to form the Congressional District Convention.

LEVI HUBBARD, Chairman.
ASA CHARLES, Secretary.

The Republicans of Oxford Congressional District friendly to the present State Administration, met in South Paris, on Tuesday the 17th day of August.

Dr. Farnsworth was chosen Chairman, and Asa Charles Secretary.

The delegates from the Towns, without the County and in the Congressional District laid their certificates on the table.

J. Thompson, Esq. H. Farewell, Esq. and Col. Webber, were appointed a Committee to receive the Votes for a Candidate to be supported as Member to Congress from Oxford District, in place of J. W. Ripley resigned—said Committee reported that the whole number of Votes is

Reuel Washburn has 49

Oliver Herrick has 29

Whereupon Mr. Herrick rose and declined being considered a candidate, and then Hon. Reuel Washburn was reported to be unanimously chosen.

The Committee chosen to draft resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously accepted:—

Resolved, That the present Administration of the government of the United States, is not entitled to the confidence of the people, for the following reasons:—

Because, its acts are in direct violation of the publicly declared principles of its head, previously to coming into power, in that Gen. Jackson advised his predecessor to administer the government on the broad principles of justice, regardless of party considerations, whereas his own administration has been more distinctly marked with party vindictiveness than any preceding one; scarcely a man being allowed to hold an office of any considerable emolument, who did not aid his election; men of high and elevated characters, distinguished for their public services, being driven to retirement, and their places filled with men distinguished only as demagogues, and deficient in moral worth, with no other avowed principle than to reward friends and punish enemies—in that, before his elevation to office, he avowed it to be his sentiment, that members of Congress should not receive executive appointments, yet during the first six months of his administration, he appointed more members of Congress to office, than any former President in the whole course of his administration.

Because, in violation of the most solemn treaties, the present administration suffer the State of Georgia to usurp and exercise authority over the Cherokees and other Indians.

Because, the President recommended the most absurd and ridiculous judicial system, proposing two Supreme Courts of equal jurisdiction.

Because, the President has manifested a most inordinate thirst for extended power, in proposing the abandonment of the United States Bank, an institution which the experience of many years has demonstrated to be of the most vital importance to the fiscal operations of government; and the substitution of a Treasury Bank under the control of the administration.

Resolved, That the majority in our State Legislature, are entitled to our confidence and support, for their decided, persevering and successful efforts, to save the State from the effects of anarchy and misrule.

Resolved, That having undiminished confidence in our present Governor,

JONATHAN G. HUNTON,

we will use all fair and honorable means to effect his re-election; and that we view with abhorrence and contempt, the united attempts of a certain knot of aristocrats and libellers to sully his fair reputation and prove him destitute of moral worth.

Resolved, That we fully approve the doings of the State Convention, holden in Augusta on the 30th ultimo; and that we recommend to the people of Oxford District, a candid perusal of the Address adopted upon that occasion.

Resolved, That we recommend the Hon. GEORGE FRENCH, of Turner, and JAMES OSGOOD, Esq. of Fryburg, to the electors of Oxford County, as candidates for the Senate, to be supported at the approaching election, and that we will use all honorable means to effect their election.

Resolved, That we recommend our present excellent County Treasurer, HENRY RUST, Esq. as a candidate for re-election.

Resolved, That having confidence in the ability and integrity of the Hon. REUEL WASHBURN, we recommend him as a candidate for Representative to Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. James Ripley, and also to represent us in the twenty-second Congress, to be supported by the electors of Oxford Congressional District at the approaching election, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to effect his election.

By the Committee.

BENJ. WYMAN, Chairman.

Voted, That the doings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the Pa-

pers friendly to the present State Administration in this State.

SAM'L. FARNSWORTH, Chairman.
ASA CHARLES, Secretary.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 24.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION, MONDAY, SEPT. 13.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JONATHAN G. HUNTON.

Opinion of the neighbors of Gov. Hunton, expressed at the last election.

Readfield, (his resid.) 257 for H. 32 for Smith.

Mount Vernon 221 17

Hallowell 403 83

Sidney 190 40

Payette 163 15

Wayne 127 13

Winthrop 280 42

FOR THE STATE SENATE.

OXFORD COUNTY.

GEORGE FRENCH,

JAMES OSGOOD.

Representative to Congress.

HON. REUEL WASHBURN.

County Treasurer.

HENRY RUST, ESQ.

COUNTY OF YORK.

JOHN BODWELL,

ABJAH USHER, JR.

NATHAN D. APPLETON.

WILLIAM SWAN,

DAVID DUNLAP,

BENJAMIN JOHNSON.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

SYMS GARDNER,

JAMES DRUMMOND,

ELISHA HARDING,

CARLETON DOLE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

SANFORD KINGSBURY,

ASHER HINDS,

ELIJAH MORSE.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

SAMUEL EASTMAN.

HANCOCK AND WALDO COUNTIES.

JOSHUA W. HATHAWAY,

THOMAS SAWYER.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

MOSES FULLER.

COUNTY OF PENOBSBOT.

JOHN WILKINS.

JACKSON NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

JUDGE SMITH.

Opinion of his neighbors expressed at the last election.

Wiscasset (his resid.) 86 for Smith 189 for H.

Alna 7 99

Woolwich 10 78

Waldoboro' 76 242

Edgcomb 45 82

New Castle 14 106

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The Republicans of this town and Greenwood who are friendly to the re-election of our present chief magistrate,

JONATHAN G. HUNTON, and who are opposed to the proscriptive measures adopted by Andrew Jackson and his devoted minions, are respectfully requested,

one and all, to meet at the dwelling-house of Capt. David Noyes, on SATURDAY the 4th day of September, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Representative to the next State Legislature, and to transact such business as may come before them.

We this week insert the proceedings of the Convention holden at South Paris on Tuesday last. It will be seen by referring to the proceedings, that the Hon. REUEL WASHBURN, of Livermore,

was nominated as candidate for Representative to Congress—GEORGE FRENCH of Turner, and JAMES OSGOOD, of Fryburg, were nominated for the State Senate, and HENRY RUST, Esq. of this village was nominated for the office of County Treasurer. It is useless for us to say any thing in regard to the talents or integrity of the persons nominated at the Convention. With one exception they have all been held up as candidates for the same offices for which they are now nominated. They have served the County in different offices, and they have always been found faithful. Mr. Osgood is a gentleman with whom we have but little acquaintance, we know not what his abilities are, but presume they are not inferior to those of Elder Hutchinson or Gen. Steele. No one will pretend to question Mr. Washburn's qualifications, if they do they will do well to take a passing notice of the opposing candidate.

DARING ROBBERY.

On the night of the 12th instant, the Store of Asa Barton, Esq. in this village was broken and entered, and silks and

other valuable goods were stolen to the amount of nearly five hundred dollars. On the morning following many of our fellow citizens went out in different directions in pursuit of the robber, and on the evening of the 14th a person calling himself William Bacon was brought into the village having been taken in Weld about sixty miles distant, with all the goods upon him. He was examined before Joshua Smith, Esq. and committed to prison for trial at the S. J. Court in October next.

It is not very probable that the person taken has given his true name. He is a young man and appears to be a most abandoned wretch. Mr. Millett, the officer who took him, secured a paper, which appeared to be a memorandum of articles sold to persons in Conway, Adams and other towns in the back part of New-Hampshire, which were undoubtedly stolen. This paper may lead to the discovery of other robberies committed in this vicinity.

The National Republican Convention of the County of Cumberland was holden at Gray on Tuesday last. There were between three and four hundred delegates present. The following were the persons nominated:

Simon Greenleaf, for Rep. to Congress. William Swan, of Portland, } For David Dunlap, of Brunswick, } Sena- Benjamin Johnson, of Minot, } tors. Thomas Dodge, of Portland, for County Treasurer.

THE AMATEUR.

A Journal of Literature and the fine Arts.

We have received the fourth number of a new paper of the above title, lately established in Boston. Its mechanical execution will rank among the best and neatest Journals of the day; and it is indeed a "magazine of amusement."

Terms.—THE AMATEUR will be published regularly on the Saturday next after the first and fifteenth of every month.

It will be printed on fine paper, and will contain sixteen quarto pages, (principally original compositions) consisting of notices of foreign and domestic literature, sketches of life and manners, interesting tales, criticisms upon the drama and the fine arts, poetry, and such other matter as shall render THE AMATEUR a magazine of amusement.

With every number, three or more pages of music, arranged for the PIANO FORTE or GUITAR, will be presented,—a large portion of which, will be written expressly for this work.

The price of the AMATEUR will be three dollars per annum, payable always in advance.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PRIESTCRAFT! CHURCH & STATE!!

&C. &C.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—We have much said at the present day about Priestcraft, Church and State, &c. The Eastern Argus has been very forward in denouncing these abominations, and I presume with much sincerity. Nothing could be a greater curse to the church than to be under the control of the government—it would be the destruction of every vestige of piety in our land; and were the government to be controlled by designing men who assumed the garb of ministers of the gospel, our liberties would be endangered. No man who has his senses and is a lover of his country but would oppose such an unholy connexion. I have had confidence in the veracity of the Argus, and therefore have been endeavoring to see if there is any ground for fear that the church will be brought into subjection to the government, or that "Priests" would obtain control of the government; and Mr. Editor, I find the liberties of our country is in danger—and not only civil but religious liberty. A blow is even now aiming at the very vitals of our country. And as evidence that an unholy union is taking place between church and state, I refer you to the proceedings of our State Legislature during the last winter. We farmers are very much dissatisfied that we have to pay heavy taxes to support a host of men in Portland to do nothing. I was at Portland last winter, and I visited the Senate Chamber and witnessed the proceedings there, and I was astonished and grieved to find that men who were the professed ministers of Jesus Christ were the most forward in obstructing the wheels of government. There was Mr. Senator Hutchinson, whom I was informed was a professed minister of the gospel, exerting himself to the utmost to prevent the organization of the government; and there was Mr. President Hall, I was also informed was a preacher—and Messrs. Editors I was satisfied that they were out of their place. I found also that there was about ten members of the House who were preachers, and they almost unanimously were exerting themselves to cause confusion rather than peace—they were noisy and continually the leaders in every political wrangle.

I was also informed that these ministers of the gospel met with the rest of the Jackson party almost every night in the week to form plans of mischief. Messrs. Editors these are facts, notorious facts—and the people ought to know them. I do not know to what denomination these men belonged, neither do I care—I know they were out of their place, and if these things are suffered to continue our country is destroyed. I respect the minister of the gospel, but I despise the political demagogue who will assume the sacred office merely to further the plans of political aggrandizement. Men of Oxford—YOUR LIBERTIES ARE IN DANGER—you will be deprived of both civil and religious liberty if you do not arise and put down this attempt at a UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE. Remember it was professed ministers of the gospel—or "Priests," if you like the term better, that were the last winter leaders in the wicked and abominable conduct of the Jackson party. Put down these Political "Priests." Let them follow their calling. If they are really the ministers of Christ they are out of their place when in the Legislature, and you cannot do them a greater kindness than to let them know it. And there is no better way to do this than to give them leave to stay at home and preach the gospel. There they may do good, but in the Legislature they are disgracing religion and ruining the State.

A REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Will you have goodness to request the editor of the Jeffersonian to inform his readers, since he has so much to say about Federalism, how it happened that Gen. Jackson appointed Mr. Berrien, an old federalist, Attorney General—Mr. McLane, an old federalist, Minister to England—Mr. Hamilton, an old Federalist, District Attorney of New-York—Mr. Baileys, an old Federalist, Collector of New Bedford, and on his resignation, Mr. Williams, another old federalist, to the same office—Mr. Barry, an old Federalist, Post Master General—Mr. Maxy, an old federalist, Solicitor of the Treasury, and many other old federalists, too numerous to mention, to important office. Also whether he does not know that Mr. Rowan, Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Iredell, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Polk, &c. the leading Jackson Members in Congress, are old federalists. With such facts as these before them he may soon convince them that the Jackson party are the only pure republicans in the country.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

MESSRS. GOODNOW & PHELPS—

Permit me to inquire through your paper, why it is that certain busy-bodies in this neighborhood are permitted to circulate so many scandalous stories about some of their neighbors. It does appear that this is a practice too often countenanced by some who profess different things. Tattling is an evil propensity with the female part of the community, which ought not to be tolerated—and if some particular individuals of that sex are not a little cautious how they use that ever-moving instrument, the tongue, they may hear from M. M. S.

Republicans, Citizens and Friends,

Hear me for my cause, and be patient that you may hear. Believe me if I tell the truth, and have respect unto the truth if you do believe. Censure me in your wisdom, if I am wrong, but awake to your senses that you may the better judge.

If there be any among you having a high regard for Gen. Jackson's military talents, to him I say that my respect for them is no less than his. If then, any friend demand why republicans oppose Gen. Jackson's administration, let this be their answer: not that they love Gen. Jackson, and the offices at his disposal, less, but that they love their Country and its institutions more.

Had you rather Jackson were President, and your solemn treaties violated—your republican principles trampled under foot? Then raise not your voices against his unprecedented assumption of power, and prerogative.

As Jackson was brave, I honor him; as he was once patriotic, I weep for his fall; as he was fortunate in battle, I rejoice at it; as he was confederate with Aaron Burr, I was jealous of him; but as he has disregarded the plighted faith of the Nation, and abandoned the principles of Washington and Jefferson, I will no longer confide in him.

There is honor for his valor—tears for his degeneracy—joy for his fortune—suspicion for assisting traitors—and there is and will be desertion of republicans for wantonly and perfidiously violating their principles.

Who is so rude that he would not be a republican? If any, speak, for him have I offended.

Who is so vile that he would not love his Country? If any, speak, for him have I offended.

Who is so base, as to sacrifice the liberties of his Country, by establishing a political inquisition, with the President at its head, bound to make no other answers to your inquiries than this? "I am acting under my high responsibility." If any, speak, for him have I offended.

Who is so perfidious as to drive the civilized Cherokee into the wilderness, with the solemn treaties of the nation in

his mind, and to set his party and satisfy its morbid desires? If any, such, for him have I offended.
I pause for a reply. **BRUTUS.**

THE VETO.

The Jackson presses are applauding the negative which the President has put upon the Maysville Road Bill. They ask why the people of Maine should be taxed for a road in Kentucky. We answer—because Kentucky is taxed to build the Houlton road. They say the Maysville road is not a National Road—it is all in one State. So is the Houlton road. They say the nation ought not to be taxed for objects that will benefit one state more than another; yet the removal of the Indians is perfectly proper, constitutional beyond a doubt. But, who is to be benefited by their removal? Maine or Massachusetts? No.—Who then? Why the State of Georgia. Does Georgia pay the expense alone? No—the nation pays it. Maine pays her proportion. How much money does Maine pay for lands in Georgia?—\$748,000. Will Maine own any number of acres of land in Georgia? No—not an inch. It is the same as given to Georgia from the pockets of our citizens. Who made Maine pay it? Jackson, and his friends in Congress; it is a part of the "reform." Why didn't Jackson put his veto upon it, as unconstitutional, as he did upon the Road Bill?—Because Georgia would continue friendly to him, if he supported it, and would leave him if he did not—Kentucky he had lost all hope of, let the Road Bill go as it would. Which would have been of the most public benefit? One puts \$748,000 of the money of Maine into the coffers of Georgia, and the other would have made a road open and free for all the citizens of the United States who might wish to use it. So, fellow citizens we have the consolation of being compelled to pay Georgia a bribe, quite a small one to be sure, of \$748,000 to keep her in favor of Jackson, and that too by him and his reforming friends. *Blushill Beacon.*

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The Lexington Reporter and Frankfort Commentator, received here on Sunday evening, gave the first day's poll, in Fayette and Franklin counties for State Representatives. The anti-Jackson vote was much weakened in Fayette county by the offering of five candidates on that side, when but three representatives were to be chosen. At the end of the first day's poll, the supernumerary candidates declined, and it was hoped that there would still be votes enough of that party to carry the election. In Franklin on the first day the two parties came out about equal. In previous elections in that county the Jackson party had about 200 majority.

We learn from the Baltimore Patriot, received last evening, that notwithstanding the loss of votes on the first day in Fayette county, the three anti-Jackson candidates are chosen by about 75 majority, and in Franklin Mr. J. J. Crittenden, the anti-Jackson candidate, the gentleman lately nominated by Mr. Adams to the office of Judge, is chosen by a few votes. The contest was severe, and it is added 'if report be true, a little bloody.' In Clarke County, Allan and Stuart, National Republicans, are elected. *Boston Daily Advertiser.*

A "SIGN."—We learn from Lebanon, that a choice of officers was made in two military companies in that town last week. The election was contested on party grounds—Jackson and anti-Jackson candidates were on the field and considerable exertions were made by the friends of each, for several days prior to the election. The Anti-Jackson officers in one company were elected by a handsome majority. In the other, "an anti-Jackson Captain was chosen, when the Jacksonians refused to vote for the other officers?" We are assured that the People are wide awake in Lebanon, and that Gov. HUNTON will get a decided majority of the votes of that town in September. *Kennebunk Gaz.*

WEST INDIA TRADE.—The Jackson papers in this State are diligently circulating a report which comes by the way of St Andrews, that the West India ports are to be opened to the United States. If this is not a sheer electioneering trick of the Jackson party it at least comes from a very questionable source. Accounts from more direct sources contradict the statement in direct terms, and we are fully of the opinion that it is a hoax practiced by the Jacksonites for effect at the approaching election. *Saco Palladium.*

Lightning.—Several buildings in Wilmington, N. C. were fired by lightning on the evening of the 2d instant. The office of the Cape Fear Recorder was entirely consumed together with all the papers, books &c. belonging to the office.

It is said that of the 17,000 passengers who have arrived in Canada this season, from Great Britain more than one half are paupers, and will find their way immediately to the United States.

NEW-PORTLAND, Aug. 12, 1830.
A most destructive hail storm occurred at Gilman Pond plantation in this county on Sunday last. The clouds appeared to unite and discharge their destructive contents on the farm of Mr. SAMUEL D. PIERCE and literally destroyed all his corn and grain, leaving it not worth harvesting, while fields not one hundred rods distant were unharmed or but slightly injured. We were informed by an eye witness of undoubted veracity that the hail stones were two thirds the size of a goose egg, and that the next day he picked up some exceeding a hen's egg in size.

A man's leg, the bones broken off below the knee, was picked up on the beach at East Dennis on Sunday last, by Capt Judah Sears. It had on a thin half boot which had been soled, and a mixed woolen stocking, seamed at the top, and tied with a knit string. The stocking, was marked with the initials F. B. It is not improbable that it is the part of the body of the unfortunate Blaney, who was destroyed by a shark about 29 days since off Scituate.

Barnstable Journal.

SEASONABLE HINT.

The people of Maine should recollect that, before the expiration of the Congress of which they are about to elect members, a President of the United States is to be chosen; and it may be that the election will have to be decided by the House of Representatives, and the result may depend on the vote of one Representative from Maine.—*Citizen.*

COLONIAL TRADE.—In reference to the bill passed at the last session of Congress, on the recommendation of the President, contingent on the trade, with the British W. India Colonies being opened, the Liverpool Albion remarks—"We suspect General Jackson will find that he has been counting his chickens before they are hatched."—*Bost. Cen.*

The census of Portland has been completed and it appears that the town and Islands contain a population of 12,542. Number in 1820, 8,581—gain in ten years 3,961, or a fraction over 46 per cent.

Fire at Canandaigua.—The large steam flouring mill at the foot of the Lake was entirely consumed on the 4th inst. with a large quantity of contiguous property. \$50,000 it is said, would hardly make good the loss.

"ON PARTY GROUNDS."—Sometimes when we have heard urged as evidence of Gov. HUNTON's good character, the circumstance of his being so unanimously supported by the people in the vicinity of his residence, attempts have been made to do away the force of the argument by alledging that the support was on party grounds, that Mr. H. being the candidate of "the federal party" that party would support him, however unfit he might be for the office. But let us see if this argument is sound. The town of Wayne adjoining Readfield, gave Mr. HUNTON 127 votes and Smith 13; the town of Leeds adjoining Wayne, gave HUNTON 142 votes and Smith 66; and on the same day each of these towns chose Jackson Representatives, the former Mr. Howard—the latter Mr. Brigham. We think that candid men will admit that this circumstance is most conclusive in Gov. HUNTON's favor.—*Citizen.*

CAUTION. The public are cautioned against receiving certain spurious five dollar bills, purporting to be of the GLOBE BANK. They are from Perkins' "patent stereotyped steel plate," and all which have been detected are dated September 1, 1825, to F. Haven, signed J. C. Pray, President, and Charles Sprague, Cashier.

The British Government has guaranteed a loan of 750,000 pounds sterling to Greece.

An ingenious mechanic in the neighborhood of Hull has invented a small lamp, which may be attached to spectacles of a particular description, by means of which and a reflector, any person may read in the darkest night—and the contrivance is such, that the only light visible, is on the part of the book that is read.

The Newark Eagle states that a table spoonful of spirits of camphor is an infallible remedy against the fatal effects of drinking cold water in warm weather.

NOTICE.

The OXFORD BAPTIST QUARTERLY MEETING will hold its next session with the Baptist Church in Harrison, on Wednesday the first day of September next.

J. HAYNES, Clerk, pro tem.
Aug. 9, 1830.

DIED.

In Livermore, on the 13th inst. very suddenly, Seth, youngest child of the Hon. Rue Washburn, aged 16 and a half months. In Detroit, (Michigan) Cyprian Stevens, Esq. formerly of Guilford, Vt.

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

RUFUS F. BEAL WOULD inform the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that he has on hand and will constantly keep a good assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' SHOES. Ladies' Morocco, Kid, and Prunella Shoes. Children's Shoes. Slippers, &c. which he will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash or approved credit.

He also continues to manufacture Boots and Shoes of all descriptions at short notice. All of the above manufacture are warranted to be good. Boots and Shoes made to measure, of the best stock.
Norway Village, Aug. 21, 1830. 3w10

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, a Brown Horse Colt, about four years old, with white spots on both hind feet. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
WILLIAM BEAL, Jr.
Norway, Aug. 13, 1830. 93w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

JOSIAH FARRAR, late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, Clothier, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to **ELIZABETH FARRAR, SPROUT HAPGOOD.**
Waterford, August 24, 1830. 3w 8

ASA BARTON, Agent,

HAS just received for sale, Dark and Light Calicoes, new style; a great variety of Green, Black, plain and twilled, figured Black and colored Silks and Satins; Black and Colored Canton Crapes; Capes and Colors, an entire new article and the latest New York fashion; Palm Leaf Fans; ready made Vests, newest fashion and cheap; a large assortment of Gentlemen's Cravats; Velvetene; long Silk Shawls, very low; Cambrics; Swiss figured and plain Muslins; Bobbinet Laces and Footings; Ladies' white Cotton and Worsted Hose, cheap; Umbrellas; Parasols, new and cheap; good Black Lace Veils; a large assortment of Ribbons, which are put at a cheap rate; Black and colored Silk Braid; Fancy Boxes; Tapes; Threads; Bobbins, &c. Also, Pins; Needles; Silver and Steel Pens; Penknives; Scissors; Pocket Books; Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings; Ear Knobs; Breast Pins; Fancy Hair Combs; horn, ivory and wood Combs; Walking Canes; Ridding Twigs; Whip Lashes; Sillettoes; Watch Guards; Rings; Chains and Keys; Hooks and Eyes; Needle Cases; Pocket Compasses—with a general assortment of Fancy, English and American Goods.

Likewise, one Epaulet, Feather and Military Hat, which will be sold at a great bargain.

Just received as above, Authorship, a Tale by John Neal. The American Jurist for July, and a variety of other Books.
Aug. 9. 3w 8

MONEY!!! WANTED!!!

OWING to the pressing want of "MONEY" at this time we are admonished by our obligations to our creditors that we must not be unmindful of their liberality towards us, and are therefore necessarily compelled to call upon all persons who are indebted to the undersigned, for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, to be "punctual" and make immediate payment, (for punctuality is the best safeguard to promote the welfare of all trades.) It is not our desire to vex at any time, but when necessity stares us in the face we are driven to the unpleasant task of doing it. We hope our patrons will take this as a friendly hint, and remit to us our due forthwith.

GOODNOW & PHELPS.
Observer Office, Norway, July 26, 1830.

ASHES!
WANTED.

THE subscriber will continue to take well burnt Dry House ASHES through the season, for which he will pay 14 cents per Bushel, in Goods.
INCREASE ROBINSON.
Norway, June 8, 1830. 50 2m

FOR SALE,

A GOOD young Cow. Inquire at this office.
Aug. 2.

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishess of Books and Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.
Portland, March, 1830. 45tf

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM;

For sale Wholesale and Retail by **ASA BARTON.**
The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

It is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effects are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard. I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ankles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the Balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peacham, March 4, 1829.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

THIS valuable Medicine has been used in several instances with success for the cure of Fits.—Numerous Certificates of its efficacy have been received from persons of the first respectability.—The following from John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient to show its value:

I JOHN WHIPPLE, of Hooksett, certify and say, that my child was attacked with fits in a very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed to have had little or no effect. I applied to Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his Drops, which I gave to my child as directed by said Brown; and I have no doubt they were of much service. After administering one phial full to my child, the fits left her, and she has been in perfect health ever since. **JOHN WHIPPLE.**

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THE great and merited reputation this elegant Ointment has acquired in places where its active and salutary properties have been tested by the most uniform and extended success, affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a mild, cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch, and other unpleasant and irritating eruptions of the skin.—Its application is easy: requires no change of dress or bed clothes—gives additional freshness and beauty to the skin, is free from disagreeable smell, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate constitutions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.—Apply such quantities to the parts affected as will readily absorb, and repeat it at different times until the pimples disappear, which they will generally do after two or three applications. One box cures a grown person, less cures a child.—*Price, twenty five cents a box.*

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN

ANODYNE LINIMENT,

OR,

LIQUID OPODELDOC.

SUPERIOR in strength and medicinal virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings: for asthma, for hooping cough: for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides: for pains and itching in the ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain cure for sore lips, toothache and CHILBLAINS.

*In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this Opoedelloc

the price has been reduced to 37 1-2 cents each.

All of the above together with most medicines wanted by families, are constantly on hand and for sale by **ASA BARTON, Agent.**
Norway, Aug. 16, 1830. 1am1y

Consumption!

Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body: prostration of strength: flushing cheeks: swollen feet and legs: and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases: and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity.

Price \$1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the *Aromatic Pills*, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females, are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy when they must not be taken:—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.—They may be used successfully by either men or women in all *Hypochondriac, Hysterical or Vagourish disorders*, in all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price \$1.50 a box.

*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston: and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 15 9

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum (13 numbers) can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Aug. 23.

MISCELLANY.

CLAUDE DU VALL.

This celebrated highwayman was born at a place called Domfront, in Normandy. His father was a miller, and his mother the daughter of a taylor. By these parents, he was brought up strictly in the Roman Catholic religion, and his genius was cultivated with as much learning as qualified him for a footman.

Neither father nor mother took any notice of young Claude, after he was about thirteen years of age. Perhaps their circumstances might then oblige them to send him abroad to seek his fortune. His first stage was at Rouen, the capital city of Normandy, where he fortunately met with post horses, to be returned to Paris, upon one of which he got leave to ride, by promising to help dress them at night. At the same time falling in with some English gentleman, who were going to the same place, he got his expenses discharged by those generous travellers.

They arrived at Paris in the usual time, and the gentlemen took lodgings in the fauxbourg St. Germain, where the English at that time generally quartered. Du Vall was willing to be as near as possible to his benefactors, and by their intercession he was admitted to run on errands, and do the meanest offices at the St. Esprit, in the Rue de Bourchiere; a house of general entertainment, something between a tavern and an ale-house. In this condition he continued till the restoration of king Charles II. in 1660; at which time multitudes of all nations flocking into England, among them came Du Vall, in the capacity of footman to a person of quality.

The universal joy on the return of the royal family, made the whole nation almost mad; every one ran into extravagances, and Du Vall, whose inclinations were as vicious as any man's, soon became an extraordinary proficient in gaming, drunkenness, and all manner of debauchery. The natural effect of these courses is want of money; this our adventurer experienced in a very little time, and as he could not think of laboring, he took to the highway to support his irregularities. In this profession he was within a little while so famous, as to have the honor of being named first in a proclamation for apprehending several notorious highwaymen. And here we have reason to complain that our informations are too short for our assistance in writing the life of such a celebrated offender. However, such stories as have been delivered down to us, we shall give our readers faithfully, and in the best manner we are able.

He had one day received intelligence of a knight and his lady, that were travelling with four hundred pounds in their coach. Upon this he took four or five more along with him, and overtook them on the road. The gentry soon perceived they were like to be beset, when they beheld several horsemen riding backwards and forwards, and whispering one another; whereupon the lady, who was a young sprightly creature, pulled out a flageolet, and began to play very briskly. Du Vall took the hint, and played excellently well upon a flageolet of his own, in answer to the lady, and in this posture made up to the coach door. "Sir said he to the knight, 'your lady plays charming, and I make no doubt but she dances as well; will you please to step out of the coach, and let me have the honor to dance one courant with her on the heath?' "I dare not deny any thing sir," the knight replied, "to a gentleman of your quality and good behavior; you seem a man of generosity, and your request is perfectly reasonable." Immediately the footman opened the door, and the knight came out; Du Vall leaped off his horse, and handed the lady down. It was surprising to see how gracefully he moved upon the grass; scarce a dancing master in London, but would have been proud to have shown such agility in a pair of pumps, as Du Vall showed in a great pair of French riding boots. As soon as the dance was over, he waited on the lady back to the coach, without offering her the least affront; but just as the knight was stepping in, "sir," said he, "you have forgot to pay the music." His worship replied, that he never forgot such things, and instantly put his hand under the seat of the coach, and pulled out a hundred pounds in a bag, which he delivered to Du Vall, who received it with a very good grace, and courteously answered; "Sir, you are liberal, and shall have no cause to repent your being so; this hundred pounds given so generously, is better than ten times the sum taken by force; your noble behavior has secured you the other three hundred pounds, which you have in the coach with you." After this he gave him his word, that he might pass undisturbed, if he met any more of their crew; and then very civilly wished them a good journey.

Another time, as Du Vall and some of his companions were patrolling upon Blackheath, they met with a coach full of ladies. One of them had a young child in her arms, with a silver sucking bottle. The person appointed to act in this adventure, robbed them very rudely, taking away their money, watches,

rings, and even the poor baby's sucking bottle. The infant cried, as was natural on such an occasion, and the ladies entreated him only to return the bottle; but the surly thief refused to give an ear to their request, till Du Vall observing that he staid longer than ordinary rode, up, and demanded what was the matter. The ladies, hereupon, renewed their petition in behalf of the child, and Du Vall threatened to shoot his companion, unless he restored what they required—adding these words; "Sirrah, can't you behave like a gentleman, and raise a contribution, without stripping people; but perhaps, you had some occasion for the sucking bottle, for by your actions one would imagine you were hardly weaned." This sharp reproof had the desired effect; and Du Vall took his leave of the ladies in a courteous manner.

A little after the above mentioned action, another lucky turn in Du Vall's favor happened, as much as that to his advantage. In the course of his rambles, he came into the Croup Inn, in Beaconsfield, where he heard great singing, dancing and playing upon the hautboy and violin. He instantly inquired into the reason of it, and found that there was a wake or fair kept there that day, at which there were present most of the young men and maids for several miles about. This, he thought, was a promising place; and, therefore, he set up his horse for that evening, went into the kitchen, and called for a pint of wine. Here he met with an old rich farmer, who had just received a hundred pounds, tied it up in a bag, and put it into his coat pocket. Du Vall was very attentive to all that passed, and by this means he heard the farmer tell an acquaintance what money he had about him, which our sharper immediately set down for his own; more especially did he depend upon it, when the countryman asked leave to go into the room where the music was, to see and hear the diversions. It was his next business to ask the same favor, which he as easily obtained, and very innocently to all appearance, entered to see the country dancing, making an apology to the company when he came in, and telling them that he hoped it would be no offence. They replied as courteously, that he might stay there and welcome.

His business was now more to watch the old farmer's bag of money, than to mind the diversions of the young people; and after considering for some time, for a way to execute his design in the most dexterous manner, he observed a chimney with a large funnel, which he thought would favor his project.—Having contrived the whole affair, he went out and communicated it to the hostler, who, being a downright rascal, consented for a reward of two guineas, to assist him. He was to dress up a great mastiff dog in a cow hide, which he had in the stable, placing the horns directly in his forehead, and then by the help of a ladder and a rope, to let him down the chimney. All this he performed while the company were merry in the chamber. Du Vall being returned from the yard, the dog, howling as he descended, came down the chimney, and pushing among them in this frightful manner, they were all put into a hurry and confusion. The music was silenced, the table withdrawn, and the drink spilt; the people screaming and crowding down stairs as fast as they were able, every one struggling to be foremost, as they supposed the devil would unavoidably take the hindmost. Their heels flew up, and the pipe and the fiddle were trod to pieces. While they were in this condition, the supposed devil made his way over them all, and got into the stable, where the hostler instantly uncased him; so that when the company came to examine the matter, as they could hear no more of him, they concluded he was vanished into the air.

Now was the time for Du Vall to take care of the farmer's hundred pounds, which he very easily did by diving into his pocket. As soon as he had got the money, he took horse, and spared neither whip nor spur, till he came to London, where he thought himself safe.

One time Du Vall met with Roper, master of the buck-hounds to king Charles II. as he was hunting in Windsor forest. As their rencontre happened in a thicket, Du Vall took the advantage of the place, and commanded him to stand and deliver his money, or else he would shoot him. Mr. Roper to save his life, gave our adventurer a purse full of guineas, containing at least fifty, and Du Vall afterwards bound him neck and heels, fastened his horse by him, and rode away across the country.

But the proclamation, which we spoke of at the beginning of this life, and the large reward that was promised for taking him, made Du Vall think it unsafe to stay any longer in England; whereupon he retired into France. He had not long been here before he relapsed into his old disease, want of money, which obliged him to have recourse to his wits again. He had an uncommon talent at contrivance, particularly at suiting his stratagems to the temper of the person they were designed to ensnare, as the following instance will prove.

A learned Jesuit, who was confessor to the French king, was as much noted

for his avarice, as he was for his politics; by which latter, he had rendered himself very eminent. His thirst for money was insatiable; and though he was exceeding rich, his desires seemed to increase with his wealth. It came immediately into Du Vall's head, that the only way to squeeze a little money out of him, was to amuse him with the hopes of getting a great deal, which he did in the following manner.

He dressed himself in a scholar's garb to facilitate his admittance into the miser's company, and then waited very diligently for a proper time to make his address, which he met in a few days.—Seeing him alone in the piazza of the Fauxbourg, he went up to him very confidently, and said: "May it please your reverence, I am a poor scholar, who have been several years travelling over strange countries, to learn experience in the sciences, purely to serve my native country, to whose advantage I am determined to apply my knowledge, if I may be favored with the patronage of a man so eminent as yourself." "And what may this knowledge of yours be?" replied the father: "if you will communicate any thing to me, that may be beneficial to France, I assure you that no proper encouragement shall be wanting on my side." Du Vall, emboldened by this answer, proceeded: "Sir, I have spent most of my time in the study of alchemy, or transmutation of metals, and have profited so much at Rome and Venice, from great men learned in that science, that I can change several base metals into gold, by the help of a philosophical powder, which I can prepare very speedily."

The father confessor appeared elated with joy at this relation: "Friend," said he, "such a thing as this will be serviceable indeed to the whole state, and peculiarly grateful to the king, who as his affairs go at present, stands in some need of such a curious invention. But you must let me see some experiment of your skill, before I credit what you say so far as to communicate it to his majesty, who will sufficiently reward you, if what you promise be demonstrated." Upon this he conducted Du Vall home to his house, and furnished him with money to build a laboratory, and purchase such other materials as were requisite, in order to proceed in this invaluable operation, charging him to keep the secret from every person, as long as he thought proper; which Du Vall promised to perform.

The utensils being fixed, and every thing in readiness, the Jesuit came to behold the wonderful operation. Du Vall took several metals of the basest sort, and put them into a crucible, his reverence viewing every one as he put them in. Our learned alchemist had prepared a hollow stick, into which he had conveyed several sprigs of pure gold as black lead in a pencil. With this stick he stirred the preparation as it melted, which with its heat melted the gold in the stick at the same time; so that it sunk imperceptibly into the vessel.—the excessive fire had consumed in a great measure all the lead, tin, brass, and powder, which he had put in, the gold remained pure to the quantity of an ounce and a half. This the Jesuit caused to be assayed, and finding that it was really fine gold, he was immediately so devoted to Du Vall, and immediately with the prospect of future advantage, that he believed every thing our impostor could say, still furnishing him with whatever he demanded, in the hope of being at last made master of this extraordinary secret; the whole fame as well as profit, of which, he did not question would redound to him, as Du Vall was but an obscure person.

The confessor was as open as Du Vall could wish. He showed him all his treasure, and among it, several rich jewels, which he had received as presents from the king, hoping by these obligations to make him discover his art the sooner. In a word, he grew by degrees so importunate and urgent, that Du Vall began to apprehend a too close inquiry, if he denied the request any longer: And therefore, he appointed a day when every thing was to be communicated.—In the mean time, he took an opportunity to steal into the chamber where all the riches were deposited, and where his reverence generally slept after dinner and finding him at that time fast asleep, with his mouth wide open, he gagged and bound him, then took his keys, and hoarded as much wealth, as he could conveniently carry out unsuspected; and thus bade farewell to both him and France.

Du Vall had several other ways of getting money, besides these already mentioned, particularly by gaming: no man living could slip a card more dexterously than he, nor better understood all the advantages that could be taken of an adversary; yet to appearance, no man played fairer.

He was remarkable for laying wagers and no less successful in this particular, than any of the former. He made it a great part of his study to learn all the intricate questions, deceitful propositions and paradoxical assertions, that are made use of in conversation.

How long Du Vall followed his vicious courses in England, after his coming from France, before he fell into the

hands of justice, is uncertain. At length he was taken when drunk, at the Hollow-in-the-wall, Chandos street, committed to Newgate, arraigned, convicted, condemned, and (on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1669-70,) executed at Tyburn, in the 27th year of his age.

Crowds of ladies, among whom were many of rank, visited him in prison, and interceded for his pardon: And not a few accompanied him to the gallows, under their vizards. After he had hung the usual time, he was cut down, and by well dressed persons, conveyed into a mourning coach. In this he was carried to the Tangier Tavern, at St. Giles's, where he lay in state that night. The room was hung with black cloth, the hearth covered with escutcheons, eight wax tapers were burning, and as many tall gentlemen attended with long cloaks. All was in profound silence, and the ceremony would have lasted much longer, had not one of the judges sent a messenger to interrupt the pageantry. [Cel. Trials.]

H. G. CARTER, Fancy DRY GOODS. NO. 9.

Mussey's Row, Middle-St. Portland

WHERE may be found every article in the line with many not usually kept, which may be discerned by the following:—

Swiss Muslins; figd and plain Mull do. do.; Barages, various colors; Palmyrenes, MARINO, raw Silk, Valencia and many other SHAWLS; Hose of Cotton, Silk, Raw Silk, Linen and Worsted material, some two or three hundred, double heels; Gloves, Mitts, Parapols; LEGHORNS, bot at Auction; Navarinos, white, black and buff; Circassians; Merino Cloths; Smyrna Gauzes; Muslin Jack'd Robes, a cheap article for Dresses; lustre Levantines; black India Levantines; Satin do. do. real India; blk Silk Camlets for Pelises; Gro de Naps; Gro de Indes; Gro de Lins; Plaid Bombazines; superb blk Lace Veils from 2 to \$10 real double; blk Lace Bobinet 5 4 and 6 4 wide for Veils; white do.; Muslin wrought Colars 1s 6d; Green Gauze Veils; Green Gauze Barges and Crapes for Veils; Battistes various colors; superior Spool Cotton 4s 6d a doz.; Balls in Boxes; Balls in lbs.; Wire do. in doz.; Linen Floss best quality; Cotton do spools and Skeins; Ribbons, Bonnet, Cap, Sash, Belt, &c. new and old style.

Sheetings and Shirtings; Calicoes; Gingham, of all kinds and qualities; Vestings of Valencia, Marseilles, dark and light.

BROADCLOTHS AND CASSIMERES—all fashionable shades and many different qualities.

Tickings; Checks; Stripes; Gingham;—Jeans; Fustians; thin Stuffs, such as Cassinets, cold Jeans, Rouen Cassines, Stamonts Drilling, French do. Silk Striped do. &c.

CRAVATS,

Cambric, Muslin, plaid, figured, shaded, &c.

SILK STOCKS,

of every fashionable pattern; Gents. stout Horskin Gloves; Bandanna, Flagg, German, English, French and other Pocket HAND, KERCHIEFS, Military Stocks; Buff Gloves, and Vestings; Muslin Cravats; best Ital'n Cravats; Dimities; Corded Cambrics & Lawns; Cotton Yarn, black, white, mix'd Knitting Cotton; Duck for Pants; ready made Drilling Pantalons and Jackets; Bating; Wadding; Seersuckers; Diapers stout and wide; Furniture Pack 9d to 2s; Crapes Shawls; Foundation Muslin; White Tabby Velvet for painting Blue India Nankins; Coat, Vest and children's Buttons; plain German Caps for Boys; Fancy Jewel boxes; Scotch Tapes; C. Silver Thimbles; Fans, palmleaf and feather; Cologne, best quality; Linen Cambric Handkfs 3s to 6s; Pocket Books; Steel Scissors; Ivory Combs; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Bobinet Laces, thread wrought; Straw Braids; all articles in the Millinery line.

TRAVELLING BASKETS,

all sizes, which together with ninepenny Calicoes and sundry other articles not mentioned, constitute his Stock complete; individuals and heads of Families about purchasing for themselves or others, will be enabled to find many articles not usually obtained without search. Portland, July 10. 6w 4

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND.

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from 8/3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Gingham; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdkfs 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobinet and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2,75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Sattinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsteds Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and cold Cambrics; Plain and figd Bock, Jackson, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE, IN THE

STATE OF MAINE.

TWO Townships of Land, situate in the County of Oxford, lettered B & C, containing 45,000 acres, advantageously lying on lake Umbagog, and adjoining the State line with New-Hampshire. The Cumberland and Oxford Canal, commencing at Portland, opens a water communication within 35 miles of the Townships, and the shortest routes from Portland & Hallowell to Colebrook on the Connecticut River, pass through letter B. In this latter Township, which contains about 24,000 acres, there are upwards of 20 settlers, a Grist-mill & Saw-mill now in operation, a number of mill privileges, with abundance of valuable timber, and an extensive run of meadow land. The quality of the Land is very good, and these numerous advantages render this township a most eligible purchase. There is a considerable quantity of Pine Timber in both Townships, which can with facility be sent to market by water, and always command cash.

The road through letter B, from Coos, on the Connecticut River, has been a county road for some years, and very recently an alteration of considerable extent has been made in letter B, which has much improved the Township and the communication. The roads from Portland and Hallowell, meet about 1 and a half miles from the west line of B. The Lake and Meadow are very beneficial to the settlers, the former affording abundance of fish, and the meadow producing excellent hay. In the deed of letter B, from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, there is a reservation of 1280 acres, to be divided into four equal portions; viz: one for the first settled Minister, one for the support of the ministry, one for the support of Schools and one reserved for future appropriation.

The number of acres in letter C, conveyed by the Commonwealth, is 21,000. No settlement has yet been commenced in this township. A new county road has been laid out through it, which, when completed, will open a communication from the Lake to Paris, which is the shire town, and is on the road to Portland. The land is an average quality with the other Townships in its vicinity, (with the exception of letter B,) which is superior to the others.

The above land will be sold at Public Auction, at the Merchant's Hall, in Boston, on Thursday, the 26th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M. by Mr. STEPHEN BROWN, Auctioneer.

If found more convenient, letter B may be sold in two separate parcels, one on the north and the other on the south side the dead Cambridge river, which divides the Township into parts nearly equal.

Persons requiring further information respecting them, and who are disposed to treat for a purchase at private sale, are referred to GEORGE HOUNSFIELD, Esq. No. 256, Pearl-st., New-York; to CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq. Hallowell, and SOLOMON ADAMS, Esq. of Farmington; both in the County of Kennebec, State of Maine.

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

May 17, 1830.

ts 4S

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his brethren of the profession, that he will attend to orders for supplying all kinds of PRINTING MATERIALS, either new or second hand, at the lowest price. From a thorough knowledge and long experience in supplying these articles, he feels confident, by his personal attention, to be enabled to make such selections as will give satisfaction, at the shortest notice. Terms, for new materials, will be six months, with satisfactory acceptances, and 7 1-2 deduction for cash. Orders received for the Washington, Franklin, and other presses, Mather's Int. Rollers, and Type from all respectable foundries.

On hand 700 lbs. White's Minion, scarcely soiled, at 55 cts. sixty days, or 54 cents cash. 100 lbs. Minion, 20¢ do. Nonpareil, 300 do. Long Primer, 100 do. Brevier, used only in stereotyping, from which a handsome deduction will be made.

Two second hand Washington Medium Presses, at \$125 each, cash. One Superroyal do. \$130 cash.

Printers, favorable to the views of the subscriber, who give the above four insertions, will be entitled to \$2 in materials.

I HOIT,

July 17. 44, Wm. st. New York.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publishers.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publishers, POST PAID.